LVII.—*Description of a new Species of* Leucogobio *from Korea.* By L. S. Berg (St. Petersburg).

Leucogobio coreanus, sp. n.

D. III 7. A. III 6. Lin. lat. 35 $\frac{4}{3-2\frac{1}{2}}$.

Pharyngeal teeth 5 . 3—2 . 5 or 5 . 2—2 . 5. Body low and elongated; its greatest depth is contained 4·4–4·5 times in the length (without caudal). Head a little longer than depth of body, 4·1–4·0 in length. Eye long, 3·6–3·5 in head, $1\frac{1}{5}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ in snout, 1·52–1·46 in postorbital length, 1·14–1·10 in interorbital space. Upper surface of head flat. Snout pointed, the upper jaw overlapping the lower. Mouth anterior, reaching backwards to the vertical from the hind margin of nostrils. The jaws meet about level with the lower margin of the eye. Lips thin. *Barbel long*, quite as long as the eye and reaching the vertical from the hind margin of eye. Origin of dorsal much nearer to end of snout than to root of caudal, the distance between tip of snout and origin of dorsal contained $1\frac{1}{5}$ in distance between origin of dorsal and root of caudal. Pectoral shorter than head, contained 5·6–5·1 in length of body, terminating not far from the ventral. Height of dorsal 4·6–5 in length of body. Ventral reaching or nearly reaching vent. There are 4 series of scales between lateral line and middle of belly. Caudal peduncle as long as pectoral, its least depth about 2 times in its length and $2\frac{1}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ in depth of body. Belly flattened.

Irregular black dots on the upper surface of head and on the back. A bluish band along the side of the body. Scales of lateral line each with two dark spots. All fins colourless. Peritoneum silvery, with few black pigment spots.

Three specimens (largest 91 mm. long) from S. Korea, province Kyong-sang-do, River Sambau. Collected 18. ix. 1900, by P. J. Schmidt. Type specimens in the Zoological Museum of Acad. of Sciences, St. Petersburg (N. 13801).

I give here a key to distinguish all the known species of *Leucogobio*:—

A. Eye large, less than 4 in length of head; barbels long.
  a. Scales 39; 6 scales between lateral line and middle of belly; barbel equal to

about $\frac{2}{3}$ the orbit; caudal peduncle as long as head. (Japan, L. Biwa) ..	*L. biwæ* (Jordan & Snyder) *.
aa. Scales 35; 4–4½ scales between lateral line and middle of belly; barbel as long as or a little longer than eye; caudal peduncle shorter than head. (S. Korea.)	*L. coreanus*, Berg.
A A. Eye small, 4 or more in length of head.	
b. Body deep; depth of body not more than 5 in its length (without caudal).	
c. Caudal peduncle less than twice as long as deep.	
d. Origin of dorsal in advance of ventral; barbel shorter than eye. (Central Japan.)	*L. Güntheri*, Ishikawa †.
dd. Dorsal opposite to ventral; barbel very minute. (Head-water of Yangtsekiang.)	*L. tæniatus*, Günther ‡.
cc. Caudal peduncle more than twice as long as deep.	
e. Maxillary not reaching behind middle of snout. (Hui-hsien, Southern Kansu.)	*L. Herzensteini*, Günther §.
ee. Maxillary reaching behind middle of snout. (S. Japan.).....	*L. Mayedæ* (Jordan & Snyder) ‖.
bb. Body slender; its depth more than 5 in its length. (Japan, L. Biwa.)	*L. Jordani*, Ishikawa ¶.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 23rd, 1906.—R. S. Herries, M.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. 'On the Importance of *Halimeda* as a Reef-forming Organism; with a Description of the *Halimeda*-Limestones of the New Hebrides.' By Frederick Chapman, A.L.S., F.R.M.S., and Douglas Mawson, B.E., B.Sc.

Calcareous algæ, nullipores, *Lithothamnion*, etc., have been frequently referred to as forming important contributions to the rock of coral-reefs. The material obtained in the great boring, the lagoon-borings, and lagoon-dredging at Funafuti has yielded a

* Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxiii. 1900, p. 340; xxvi. 1903, p. 829.
† Annot. zool. japon. iii. 1901, p. 161.
‡ Ann. Mus. Zool. Pétersb. i. 1896, p. 214.
§ *L. c.* p. 213.
‖ Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxiii. p. 342; xxvi. p. 828.
¶ Ann. zool. jap. iii. 1901, p. 163.